Independent Auditors' Reports
Basic Financial Statements and
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Findings

June 30, 2020 and 2019

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OFFICIALS

Name	<u>Title</u>	Representing
	Executive Board	
Jeff Anthofer Dr. Eric Jensen Harvey Dales	Chairperson Vice-Chairperson Secretary/Treasurer	City of Coon Rapids City of Carroll City of Manning
Dan Snyder Rich Ruggles	Member Member	City of Breda Carroll County
	<u>Members</u>	
John Liechti Robert Sporrer Roger Hartwigsen Nicole Martin Robert Main Max Wenck Chad Stevens Ken Behrens John Guinan	Member	City of Arcadia City of Dedham City of Glidden City of Halbur City of Lanesboro City of Lidderdale City of Ralston City of Templeton City of Willey
Mary Wittry Daniel Halbur (resigned January 2020) Cathy Toms (appointed January 2020)	Director Office Manager Office Manager	



CERTIFIED • PUBLIC • ACCOUNTANTS

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of the Carroll County Solid Waste Management Commission:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Carroll County Solid Waste Management Commission as of and for the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, and the related Notes to Financial Statements which collectively comprise the Carroll County Solid Waste Management Commission's basic financial statements listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. This includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with U.S. generally accepted auditing standards and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Commission's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Commission's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Carroll County Solid Waste Management Commission as of June 30, 2020 and 2019, and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

U.S. generally accepted accounting principles require Management's Discussion and Analysis, the Schedule of the Commission's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability, the Schedule of Commission Contributions and the Schedule of Changes in the Commission's Total OPEB Liability, Related Ratios and Notes on pages 4 through 9 and pages 29 through 34 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board which considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with U.S. generally accepted auditing standards, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements and other knowledge we obtained during our audits of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, we have also issued our report dated November 19, 2020 on our consideration of the Carroll County Solid Waste Management Commission's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Commission's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> in considering the Carroll County Solid Waste Management's Commission's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Bowman & Miller, P.C.

November 19, 2020

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The Carroll County Solid Waste Management Commission provides this Management's Discussion and Analysis of its financial statements. This narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities is for the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019. We encourage readers to consider this information in conjunction with the Commission's financial statements, which follow.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The Carroll County Solid Waste Management Commission was formed in 1971 with the express intent of providing cost-effective and environmentally sound solid waste management options for the citizens of Carroll County. The goals of the Commission remain the same as they were in 1971:

- to operate a cost-effective solid waste facility;
- to operate an environmentally sound solid waste facility;
- to comply with federal and state solid waste management regulations for operating a solid waste management facility including compliance with the waste management hierarchy:
 - o source reduction
 - o recycling
 - o energy recovery
 - o volume reduction
 - o state-of-the-art land filling
- to educate users of the Commission's facilities about proper waste management.

2020 FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- ♦ The Commission's operating revenues decreased 2.9%, or \$98,353, from fiscal year 2019 to fiscal year 2020. Product sales decreased while gate fees and County and City assessments remained virtually the same.
- ◆ The Commission's operating expenses were 21.7%, or \$638,219, more in fiscal year 2020 than in fiscal year 2019.
- ♦ The Commission's net position decreased less than one tenth of one percent, or \$6,171, from June 30, 2019 to June 30, 2020.

USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT

The Carroll County Solid Waste Management Commission is a 28E organization and presents its financial statements using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, which is the same measurement focus and basis of accounting employed by private sector business enterprises. This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Carroll County Solid Waste Management Commission's basic financial statements. The annual report consists of a series of financial statements and other information, as follows:

Management's Discussion and Analysis introduces the basic financial statements and provides an analytical overview of the Commission's financial activities.

The Statements of Net Position present information on the Commission's assets and deferred outflows of resources less the Commission's liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, with the difference reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Commission is improving or deteriorating.

The Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position are the basic statements of activities for proprietary funds. These statements present information on the Commission's operating revenues and expenses, non-operating revenues and expenses and whether the Commission's financial position has improved or deteriorated as a result of the year's activities.

The Statements of Cash Flows present the change in the Commission's cash and cash equivalents during the year. This information can assist readers of the report in determining how the Commission financed its activities and how it met its cash requirements.

Notes to Financial Statements provide additional information essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the basic financial statements.

Required Supplementary Information further explains and supports the financial statements with the Commission's proportionate share of the net pension liability and related contributions as well as presenting the Schedule of Changes in the Commission's Total OPEB Liability, Related Ratios and Notes.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE COMMISSION

Statements of Net Position

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the Commission's financial position. The Commission's net position at the end of fiscal year 2020 totaled approximately \$12,733,000. This compares to approximately \$12,739,000 at the end of fiscal year 2019. A summary of the Commission's net position is presented on the following page.

Net Position					
		June 30,			
	_	2020	2019		
Current assets	\$	5,124,263	5,151,794		
Restricted investments		3,136,752	2,756,043		
Capital assets at cost, less accumulated depreciation		7,732,078	7,850,822		
Total assets	_	15,993,093	15,758,659		
Deferred outflows of resources	_	107,994	122,829		
Current liabilities		356,259	507,555		
Noncurrent liabilities		2,947,949	2,597,953		
Total liabilities	_	3,304,208	3,105,508		
Deferred inflows of resources	_	64,178	37,108		
Net position:					
Net investment in capital assets		7,732,078	7,850,822		
Restricted		676,426	668,660		
Unrestricted		4,324,197	4,219,390		
Total net position	\$ -	12,732,701	12,738,872		

The unrestricted portion of the Commission's net position (34.0%) may be used to meet the Commission's obligations as they come due. Currently, the Commission has designated \$4,304,727 of those unrestricted funds for future capital improvements and expansion. The invested in capital assets (e.g. land, buildings, and equipment) portion of net position (60.7%) are resources allocated to capital assets. The remaining net position (5.3%) is restricted for closure and postclosure care. State and federal laws and regulations require the Commission to place a final cover on the landfill sites and perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions at the landfill sites for a minimum of thirty years after closure.

Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

Operating revenues are received for gate fees from accepting solid waste, assessments from the residents of the County, recycling processing fees and product sales. Operating expenses are expenses paid to operate the landfill and recycling center as well as to provide household hazardous waste and education programs. Non-operating revenues typically include interest income, grant income, rental income, insurance proceeds and gain on sale of capital assets. The utilization of capital assets is reflected in the financial statements as depreciation, which allocates the cost of an asset over its expected useful life. A summary of revenues, expenses and changes in net position for the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019 is presented on the following page.

Changes in Net Position	n		
	-	Year end	ed June 30,
	_	2020	2019
Operating revenues:			
Gate fees	\$	2,565,138	2,576,252
County and city assessments		254,008	253,996
Product sales and processing fees		349,375	436,002
Other operating revenues		86,855	87,479
Total operating revenues	-	3,255,376	3,353,729
Operating expenses:			
Salaries		588,486	501,401
Employee benefits		225,838	182,517
Advertising		32,693	19,363
Depreciation		1,314,518	1,069,044
Closure and postclosure care		372,943	134,051
Drop box service		47,372	51,414
Education and training		10,247	4,100
Long range planning and engineering		299,263	178,870
Fuel		76,189	76,522
Freight		7,285	6,391
Insurance		53,753	44,278
Iowa Department of Natural Resources tonnage fees		223,364	223,721
Lab fees		21,398	16,037
Legal and accounting		17,970	15,936
Miscellaneous		16,231	10,273
Office supplies		16,153	10,005
Outside services		39,072	67,707
Repairs and improvements		91,617	113,408
Site maintenance		43,810	109,275
Supplies - general		38,638	49,287
Telephone		3,080	3,231
Toxic waste fees		23,938	14,363
Travel		3,201	4,275
Utilities		13,213	36,584
Total operating expenses	_	3,580,272	2,942,053
Operating income (loss)	_	(324,896)	411,676
Non-operating revenues:			
Grant income		88,364	20,721
Rental income		28,324	28,943
Interest income		124,587	133,129
Insurance proceeds		18,908	-
Gain on sale of capital assets		58,542	163,591
Total non-operating revenues	_	318,725	346,384
Change in net position		(6,171)	758,060
Net position beginning of year	_	12,738,872	11,980,812
Net position end of year	\$ _	12,732,701	12,738,872

The Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position reflect a stable year financially with just a slight decrease in net position at the end of the current fiscal year. In fiscal year 2020, operating revenues decreased \$98,353, or 2.9%, which was primarily a result of product sales decreasing by over \$120,000 due to poor market prices for recycables. Operating expenses increased by \$638,219, or 21.7%. The increase was mainly due to increases in depreciation and closure and postclosure care expenses as a result of completing a major cell expansion project this current fiscal year.

Statements of Cash Flows

The Statements of Cash Flows present information related to cash inflows and outflows, summarized by operating, capital and related financing and investing activities. Cash provided by operating activities includes gate fees, assessments and recycling processing and product sales reduced by payments to employees and to suppliers. Cash used by capital and related financing activities includes the purchase and disposal of capital assets. Cash provided and used by investing activities includes the purchase and redemption of certificates of deposit and rental and interest income.

CAPITAL ASSETS

At June 30, 2020, the Commission had approximately \$7,732,100 invested in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation of approximately \$10,704,900. Depreciation expense totaled \$1,314,518 for fiscal year 2020. More detailed information about the Commission's capital assets is presented in Note 3 to the financial statements.

LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

At June 30, 2020, the Commission had \$2,947,949 in long-term liabilities, an increase of \$349,996 from June 30, 2019. Additional information about the Commission's long-term liabilities is presented in Note 4, Note 5 and Note 6 to the financial statements.

ECONOMIC FACTORS

The Carroll County Solid Waste Management Commission continued to maintain its strong financial position during the current fiscal year. However, the current condition of the economy in the state continues to be a concern for Commission officials. Some of the realities which may potentially become challenges for the Commission to meet are:

- Facilities and equipment owned and operated by the Commission require constant maintenance, upkeep and upgrades. The Commission continues to designate funds for future equipment upgrades and replacement.
- ♦ Technology continues to expand and current technology becomes outdated presenting an ongoing challenge to maintain up to date technology at a reasonable cost.
- Mandatory annual deposits to be made to closure and postclosure care accounts are based on constantly changing cost estimates and the number of tons of solid waste received at the facility.
- ♦ Volatile market prices for processed recyclable materials continue to present a budgeting challenge. Fluctuating tonnage delivered for processing due to outside organizations, companies and individuals marketing the products directly presents staffing and budgeting challenges.
- ♦ Federal and State solid waste legislation and rule revisions particularly from the Environmental Protection Agency and the Iowa Department of Natural Resources Air Quality Division continue to effect current operating costs and long-term closure and postclosure care costs.

The Commission continues to be part of the Environmental Management System (EMS) through the Iowa Department of Natural Resources. This program is voluntary and focuses on continuous environmental improvements. The Commission just completed a solar panel project during fiscal year 2020 through this program. The Commission is also part of the West Central Iowa Solid Waste Management Association. The Association continues to work together in providing solid waste and recycling programs in the servicing area.

The Commission finished construction of a new cell expansion project during fiscal year 2020 and has begun accepting waste in this new area. It is estimated the airspace available to continue disposal operations without anymore construction will be available through 2033 given the current waste flow. The Commission has adopted a policy of designating solid waste fees collected from outside counties for future expansion. The amount so designated at June 30, 2020 is \$3,209,169.

The Commission anticipates the current fiscal year will be much like the last and will continue to maintain a close watch over resources to ensure the Commission's ability to react to unknown issues.

CONTACTING THE COMMISSION'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers and creditors with a general overview of the Commission's finances and to show the Commission's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Carroll County Solid Waste Management Commission, 19111 Kittyhawk Avenue, Carroll, Iowa 51401.

Statements of Net Position June 30, 2020 and 2019

		<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Assets			
Current assets:	•	026.001	1 500 100
Cash	\$	836,891	1,583,120
Investments Receivables:		3,895,596	3,201,186
Trade accounts		277 271	204.027
Interest		277,271	284,927
Grant		36,595	33,972
Inventory		11,935 32,701	12 025
Prepaid insurance		32,701	13,825 34,764
Total current assets	•	5,124,263	5,151,794
Total culton assets		3,124,203	3,131,794
Noncurrent assets:			
Restricted investments		3,136,752	2,756,043
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation		7,732,078	7,850,822
Total noncurrent assets		10,868,830	10,606,865
Total assets		15,993,093	15,758,659
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Pension related deferred outflows		107,994	122,829
Tonsion folded deferred outriows		107,777	122,029
Liabilities			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable		246,504	427,560
Accrued compensated absences		98,244	69,707
Deferred revenue		11,511	10,288
Total current liabilities		356,259	507,555
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Landfill closure and postclosure care		2,460,326	2,087,383
Net pension liability		373,894	400,156
Total OPEB liability		113,729	110,414
Total noncurrent liabilities	•	2,947,949	2,597,953
	-		
Total liabilities		3,304,208	3,105,508
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Pension related deferred inflows		64,178	37,108
_ 16	. 1	01,170	27,100
Net position			
Net investment in capital assets		7,732,078	7,850,822
Restricted for:			
Closure and postclosure care		676,426	668,660
Unrestricted	-	4,324,197	4,219,390
Total net position	\$	12,732,701	12,738,872

Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position Years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019

		<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Operating revenues:			
Gate fees	\$	2,565,138	2,576,252
County and city assessments	Ψ	254,008	253,996
Product sales		260,152	383,617
Outside county processing fees		89,223	52,385
Iowa Department of Natural Resources fees retained		85,842	85,280
Other operating revenues		1,013	2,199
Total operating revenues	•	3,255,376	3,353,729
•	•		
Operating expenses:			
Salaries		588,486	501,401
Employee benefits		225,838	182,517
Advertising		32,693	19,363
Depreciation		1,314,518	1,069,044
Closure and postclosure care		372,943	134,051
Drop box service		47,372	51,414
Education and training		10,247	4,100
Long range plannng and engineering		299,263	178,870
Fuel		76,189	76,522
Freight		7,285	6,391
Insurance		53,753	44,278
Iowa Department of Natural Resources tonnage fees		223,364	223,721
Lab fees		21,398	16,037
Legal and accounting		17,970	15,936
Miscellaneous		16,231	10,273
Office supplies		16,153	10,005
Outside services		39,072	67,707
Repairs and improvements		91,617	113,408
Site maintenance		43,810	109,275
Supplies - general		38,638	49,287
Telephone		3,080	3,231
Toxic waste fees		23,938	14,363
Travel		3,201	4,275
Utilities		13,213	36,584
Total operating expenses	•	3,580,272	2,942,053
Operating income (loss)	•	(324,896)	411,676
	-	(321,070)	
Non-operating revenues:			
Grant income		88,364	20,721
Rental income		28,324	28,943
Interest income		124,587	133,129
Insurance proceeds		18,908	· -
Gain on sale of capital assets		58,542	163,591
Total non-operating revenues	•	318,725	346,384
Change in net position		(6,171)	758,060
Net position beginning of year	-	12,738,872	11,980,812
Net position end of year	\$ _	12,732,701	12,738,872

Statements of Cash Flows Years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019

		<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Cash received from gate fees	\$	2,574,017	2,554,611
Cash received from assessments	Ψ	254,008	253,996
Cash received from product sales and processing fees		349,375	436,002
Cash received from other operating receipts		86,855	87,479
Cash paid to suppliers for goods and services		(1,248,392)	(836,044)
Cash paid to employees for services		(795,366)	(679,592)
Net cash provided by operating activities		1,220,497	1,816,452
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:			
Purchase of capital assets		(1,202,232)	(3,500,790)
Proceeds from sale of capital asset		65,000	163,591
Grant proceeds		76,429	23,220
Insurance proceeds		18,908	- 17
Net cash used by capital and related financing activities		(1,041,895)	(3,313,979)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchase of certificates of deposit, net - restricted		(380,709)	(34,828)
Proceeds from (purchase of) certificates of deposit, net - un	restricted	(694,410)	2,339,689
Rental income		28,324	28,943
Interest received		121,964	131,071
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities		(924,831)	2,464,875
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(746,229)	967,348
Cash and cash equivalents beginning of year		1,583,120	615,772
Cash and cash equivalents end of year	\$	836,891	1,583,120
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash			
provided by operating activities:			
Operating income (loss)	\$	(324,896)	411,676
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net ca	ash		
provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation		1,314,518	1,069,044
Closure and postclosure care		372,943	134,051
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable		7,656	(20,207)
(Increase) decrease in inventory		(18,876)	5,795
(Increase) decrease in prepaid insurance		1,490	(9,403)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable		(181,056)	215,546
Increase (decrease) in accrued compensated absence	es	28,537	7,058
Increase (decrease) in deferred revenue		1,223	(1,434)
Increase (decrease) in net pension liability		(26,262)	(3,759)
Increase (decrease) in total OPEB liability		3,315	10,068
(Increase) decrease in deferred outflows of resource		14,835	6,317
Increase (decrease) in deferred inflows of resources	3	27,070	(8,300)
Total adjustments		1,545,393	1,404,776
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	1,220,497	1,816,452
See notes to financial statements.			

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2020 and 2019

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The Carroll County Solid Waste Management Commission (the Commission) is a joint undertaking of Carroll County and the municipalities of Carroll County organized pursuant to the provisions of Code Section 28E of the Iowa Code. The Commission was established for the purpose of developing, operating and maintaining solid waste facilities for and on behalf of the municipalities who are members. In 1990, construction was completed on a recycling plant for Carroll County. Since becoming operational in November 1990, the plant has become a regional center for recycling.

The Commission is composed of an elected representative from the governing body of each participating governmental jurisdiction. A five-member executive board is elected, consisting of a member from the City of Carroll, a representative from the Carroll County Board of Supervisors and three at-large members. Each member shall be entitled to one vote for each 1,000 people or fraction thereof as determined by the most recent general federal census.

The Commission's financial statements are prepared in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

A. Reporting Entity

For financial reporting purposes, the Carroll County Solid Waste Management Commission has included all funds, organizations, agencies, boards, commissions and authorities. The Commission has also considered all potential component units for which it is financially accountable and other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the Commission are such that exclusion would cause the Commission's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has set forth criteria to be considered in determining financial accountability. These criteria include appointing a voting majority of an organization's governing body and (1) the ability of the Commission to impose its will on that organization or (2) the potential for the organization to provide specific benefits to or impose specific financial burdens on the Commission. The Commission has no component units which meet the Governmental Accounting Standards Board criteria.

B. Basis of Presentation

The accounts of the Commission are organized as an Enterprise Fund. Enterprise Funds are utilized to finance and account for the acquisition, operation and maintenance of governmental facilities and services supported by user charges.

The Statements of Net Position present the Carroll County Solid Waste Management Commission's nonfiduciary assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources, with the difference reported as net position. Net position is reported in the following categories:

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued) June 30, 2020 and 2019

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

B. Basis of Presentation (Continued)

Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by outstanding balances for bonds, notes and other debt attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.

Restricted net position results when constraints placed on net position use are either externally imposed or are imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Unrestricted net position consists of net position not meeting the definition of the preceding categories. Unrestricted net position is often subject to constraints imposed by management which can be removed or modified.

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

The Commission distinguishes operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with the Commission's principal ongoing operations. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

D. <u>Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Net Position</u>

The following accounting policies are followed in preparing the Statements of Net Position:

<u>Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments</u> – The Commission considers all short-term investments that are highly liquid to be cash equivalents. Cash equivalents are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and, at the day of purchase, have a maturity date no longer than three months. Cash investments not meeting the definition of cash equivalents at June 30, 2020 and 2019 include certificates of deposit of \$7,032,348 and \$5,957,229, respectively.

<u>Restricted Investments</u> – Certificate of deposit funds set aside for payment of closure and postclosure care costs are classified as restricted as detailed in Note 6.

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued) June 30, 2020 and 2019

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

D. <u>Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Net Position (Continued)</u>

Accounts Receivable – Accounts receivable represent amounts billed for waste disposal services at June 30, 2020 and 2019. The Commission grants credit to customers, many of who are local haulers or residents. Due to the Commission's policy to deny continued service to customers with past due bills, management believes uncollectible accounts are negligible. Therefore, no allowance for uncollectible accounts has been recorded.

<u>Inventory</u> – Inventory that is recorded on the books at June 30, 2020 and 2019 consists of recycling bags and bins which are carried at cost, principally on a first-in, first-out basis, but not in excess of market. The recycling center also has on hand marketable processed recyclables; however, no system has been developed that would allow for a reasonable estimation of the processing cost. Until these costs can be accumulated with some accuracy, they will continue to be expensed as incurred.

<u>Capital Assets</u> – Capital assets are accounted for at historical cost. Depreciation of all exhaustible capital assets is charged as an expense against operations. The cost of repair and maintenance is charged to expense while the cost of renewals or substantial betterments is capitalized. The cost and accumulated depreciation of assets disposed of are deleted, with any gain or loss recorded in current operations.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Buildings are depreciated over fifteen to twenty-five years and equipment is depreciated over a five to fifteen year life. Reportable capital assets are defined by the Commission as assets with initial, individual costs in excess of \$1,000 and estimated useful lives in excess of one year.

In accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards, the lives of certain facilities and equipment may be adjusted to coincide with the remaining estimated useful life of the landfill. In addition, equipment and facilities included in the estimated total current cost of closure and post-closure care are not reported as capital assets, but will be reported as a reduction of the accrued liability when they are acquired.

Interest is capitalized on qualified assets acquired with certain tax-exempt debt. The amount of interest to be capitalized is calculated by offsetting interest expense incurred from the date of the borrowing until completion of the project with interest earned on invested proceeds over the same period. There were no qualifying assets acquired during the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019.

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued) June 30, 2020 and 2019

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

D. <u>Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Net Position (Continued)</u>

<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u> – Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position applicable to a future year(s) which will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. Deferred outflows of resources consist of unrecognized items not yet charged to pension expense and contributions from the Commission after the measurement date but before the end of the Commission's reporting period.

<u>Compensated Absences</u> – Commission employees accumulate earned but unused vacation hours and personal time off (PTO) hours for subsequent use or for payment upon termination, death or retirement. The Commission's liability for accumulated vacation and PTO hours has been computed based on rates of pay in effect at June 30, 2020 and 2019, and is treated as a current payable at that date.

<u>Pensions</u> – For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Iowa Public Employees' Retirement System (IPERS) and additions to/deductions from IPERS' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by IPERS. For this purpose, benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions, are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

<u>Total OPEB Liability</u> – For purposes of measuring the total OPEB liability and OPEB expense, information has been determined based on the Carroll County Solid Waste Management Commission's actuary report. For this purpose, benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms.

<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u> – Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position applicable to a future year(s) which will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. Deferred inflows of resources in the Statements of Net Position consist of unrecognized items not yet charged to pension expense and the unamortized portion of the net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan assets.

<u>Use of Estimates</u> – The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued) June 30, 2020 and 2019

(2) Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

The Commission's deposits in banks at June 30, 2020 were entirely covered by federal depository insurance or by the State Sinking Fund in accordance with Chapter 12C of the Code of Iowa. This chapter provides for additional assessments against depositories to ensure there will be no loss of public funds. The Commission is authorized by statute to invest public funds in obligations of the United States government, its agencies and instrumentalities; certificates of deposit or other evidences of deposit at federally insured depository institutions approved by the Commission; prime eligible bankers acceptances; certain high rated commercial paper; perfected repurchase agreements; certain registered open-end management investment companies; certain joint investment trusts; and warrants or improvement certificates of a drainage district. The Commission had no investments meeting the disclosure requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 72.

(3) Capital Assets

Capital assets activity for the year ended June 30, 2020 was as follows:

	Balance Beginning of Year	Imamasaa	D	Balance End
	of Tear	Increases	Decreases	of Year
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 577,767	-	_	577,767
Construction in progress	1,937,544		1,937,544	
Total capital assets not being depreciated	2,515,311		1,937,544	577,767
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	2,684,514	367,534	-	3,052,048
Landfill improvements	7,954,975	2,169,715	_	10,124,690
Landfill equipment	3,558,691	_	110,707	3,447,984
Recycling equipment	890,156	602,527	279,890	1,212,793
Office equipment	21,660	_	, _	21,660
Total capital assets being depreciated	15,109,996	3,139,776	390,597	17,859,175
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	1,134,433	96,352	-	1,230,785
Landfill improvements	6,570,054	815,723	_	7,385,777
Landfill equipment	1,429,399	338,796	104,249	1,663,946
Recycling equipment	620,548	63,371	279,890	404,029
Office equipment	20,051	276		20,327
Total accumulated depreciation	9,774,485	1,314,518	384,139	10,704,864
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	5,335,511	1,825,258	6,458	7,154,311
Total capital assets, net	\$ 7,850,822	1,825,258	1,944,002	7,732,078

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued) June 30, 2020 and 2019

(4) Pension Plan

<u>Plan Description</u> – IPERS membership is mandatory for employees of the Commission, except those covered by another retirement system. Employees of the Commission are provided with pensions through a cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the Iowa Public Employees' Retirement System (IPERS). IPERS issues a stand-alone financial report which is available to the public by mail at P.O. Box 9117, Des Moines, Iowa 50306-9117 or at www.ipers.org.

IPERS benefits are established under Iowa Code Chapter 97B and the administrative rules thereunder. Chapter 97B and the administrative rules are the official plan documents. The following brief description is provided for general informational purposes only. Refer to the plan documents for more information.

<u>Pension Benefits</u> – A Regular member may retire at normal retirement age and receive monthly benefits without an early-retirement reduction. Normal retirement age is age 65, any time after reaching age 62 with 20 or more years of covered employment, or when the member's years of service plus the member's age at the last birthday equals or exceeds 88, whichever comes first. These qualifications must be met on the member's first month of entitlement to benefits. Members cannot begin receiving retirement benefits before age 55. The formula used to calculate a Regular member's monthly IPERS benefit includes:

- A multiplier based on years of service.
- The member's highest five-year average salary, except members with service before June 30, 2012 will use the highest three-year average salary as of that date if it is greater than the highest five-year average salary.

If a member retires before normal retirement age, the member's monthly retirement benefit will be permanently reduced by an early-retirement reduction. The early-retirement reduction is calculated differently for service earned before and after July 1, 2012. For service earned before July 1, 2012, the reduction is 0.25% for each month that the member receives benefits before the member's earliest normal retirement age. For service earned on or after July 1, 2012, the reduction is 0.50% for each month the member receives benefits before age 65.

Generally, once a member selects a benefit option, a monthly benefit is calculated and remains the same for the rest of the member's lifetime. However, to combat the effects of inflation, retirees who began receiving benefits prior to July 1990 receive a guaranteed dividend with their regular November benefit payments.

<u>Disability and Death Benefits</u> – A vested member who is awarded federal Social Security disability or Railroad Retirement disability benefits is eligible to claim IPERS benefits regardless of age. Disability benefits are not reduced for early retirement. If a member dies before retirement, the member's beneficiary will receive a lifetime annuity or a lump-sum payment equal to the present actuarial value of the member's accrued benefit or calculated with a set formula, whichever is greater. When a member dies after retirement, death benefits depend on the benefit option the member selected at retirement.

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued) June 30, 2020 and 2019

(4) Pension Plan (Continued)

Contributions – Contribution rates are established by IPERS following the annual actuarial valuation which applies IPERS' Contribution Rate Funding Policy and Actuarial Amortization Method. State statute limits the amount rates can increase or decrease each year to 1 percentage point. IPERS Contribution Rate Funding Policy requires the actuarial contribution rate be determined using the "entry age normal" actuarial cost method and the actuarial assumptions and methods approved by the IPERS Investment Board. The actuarial contribution rate covers normal cost plus the unfunded actuarial liability payment based on a 30-year amortization period. The payment to amortize the unfunded actuarial liability is determined as a level percentage of payroll based on the Actuarial Amortization Method adopted by the Investment Board.

In fiscal year 2020, pursuant to the required rate, Regular members contributed 6.29% of covered payroll and the Commission contributed 9.44% of covered payroll, for a total rate of 15.73%.

The Commission's contributions to IPERS for the year ended June 30, 2020 totaled \$52,628.

Net Pension Liability, Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions – At June 30, 2020, the Commission reported a liability of \$373,894 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2019, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Commission's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the Commission's share of contributions to IPERS relative to the contributions of all IPERS participating employers. At June 30, 2019, the Commission's proportion was 0.0064568%, which was an increase of 0.0001335% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2018.

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the Commission recognized pension expense of \$68,271. At June 30, 2020, the Commission reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

-		eferred	Deferred	
	Οι	tflows of	Inflows of	
	R	esources	Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	1,037	13,443	
Changes of assumptions		40,049	-	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings				
on IPERS investments		-	42,133	
Changes in proportion and differences between				
Commission contributions and the Commission's				
proportionate share of contributions		14,280	8,602	
Commission's contributions subsequent to the				
measurement date		52,628		
Total	\$	107,994	64,178	

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued) June 30, 2020 and 2019

(4) Pension Plan (Continued)

\$52,628 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from Commission contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year		
Ending		
June 30,		
2021		\$ 9,943
2022		(9,116)
2023		(4,227)
2024		(5,106)
2025		(306)
	Total	\$ (8,812)

There were no non-employer contributing entities to IPERS.

<u>Actuarial Assumptions</u> – The total pension liability in the June 30, 2019 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Rate of inflation

(effective June 30, 2017) 2.60% per annum.

Rates of salary increase 3.25 to 16.25% average, including inflation.

(effective June 30, 2017) Rates vary by membership group.

Long-term investment rate of return 7.00% compounded annually, net of investment

(effective June 30, 2017) expense, including inflation.

Wage growth 3.25% per annum, based on 2.60% inflation and

(effective June 30, 2017) 0.65% real wage inflation.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2019 valuation were based on the results of an economic assumption study dated March 24, 2017 and a demographic assumption study dated June 28, 2018.

Mortality rates used in the 2019 valuation were based on the RP-2014 Employee and Healthy Annuitant Tables with MP-2017 generational adjustments.

The long-term expected rate of return on IPERS' investments was determined using a building block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates (expected returns, net of investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued) June 30, 2020 and 2019

(4) Pension Plan (Continued)

The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

		Long-Term Expected Real Rate
Asset Class	Asset Allocation	of Return
Domestic equity	22.0 %	5.60 %
International equity	15.0	6.08
Global smart beta equity	3.0	5.82
Core plus fixed income	27.0	1.71
Public credit	3.5	3.32
Public real assets	7.0	2.81
Cash	1.0	(0.21)
Private equity	11.0	10.13
Private real assets	7.5	4.76
Private credit	3.0	3.01
Total	100.0 %	

<u>Discount Rate</u> – The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.00%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed employee contributions will be made at the contractually required rate and contributions from the Commission will be made at contractually required rates, actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, IPERS' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on IPERS' investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the Commission's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate – The following presents the Commission's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.00%, as well as what the Commission's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate 1% lower (6.00%) or 1% higher (8.00%) than the current rate.

	1%	Discount	1%
	Decrease	Rate	Increase
	 (6.00%)	(7.00%)	(8.00%)
Commission's proportionate share of the		_	
net pension liability	\$ 663,915	\$ 373,894	\$ 130,628

<u>IPERS' Fiduciary Net Position</u> – Detailed information about IPERS' fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued IPERS financial report which is available on IPERS' website at <u>www.ipers.org</u>.

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued) June 30, 2020 and 2019

(4) Pension Plan (Continued)

<u>Payables to IPERS</u> – At June 30, 2020, the Commission reported no payables to IPERS for legally required Commission contributions and for legally required employee contributions withheld from employee wages which had not yet been remitted to IPERS.

(5) Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

<u>Plan Description</u> – The Commission administers a single-employer benefit plan which provides medical, prescription drug and dental benefits for employees, retirees and their spouses. Group insurance benefits are established under Iowa Code Chapter 509A.13. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No. 75.

OPEB Benefits – Individuals who are employed by the Carroll County Solid Waste Management Commission and are eligible to participate in the group health plan are eligible to continue healthcare benefits upon retirement. Retirees under age 65 pay the same premium for the medical, prescription drug and dental benefits as active employees, which results in an implicit rate subsidy and an OPEB liability.

Retired participants must be age 55 or older at retirement. At June 30, 2020, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefit payments	-
Active employees	11
Total	11

<u>Total OPEB Liability</u> – The Commission's total OPEB liability of \$113,729 was measured as of June 30, 2020 and was determined using the alternative measurement method (AMM) valuation report as of that date.

<u>Actuarial Assumptions</u> – The total OPEB liability in the June 30, 2020 AMM valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and the entry age normal actuarial cost method, applied to all periods in the measurement.

Rate of inflation	3.00% per annum.
(effective June 30, 2019)	
Rates of salary increase (effective June 30, 2019)	3.00% per annum, including inflation.
Discount rate (effective June 30, 2019)	3.87% compounded annually, including inflation.
Healthcare cost trend rate	8.00% initial rate decreasing by 0.5% annually to an
(effective June 30, 2019)	ultimate rate of 5.00%

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued) June 30, 2020 and 2019

(5) Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) (Continued)

<u>Discount Rate</u> – The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 3.87% which reflects the index rate for 20-year tax-exempt general obligation municipal bonds with an average rating of AA/Aa or higher as of the measurement date.

Mortality rates are from the 2014 United States Life Tables. Annual retirement probabilities are based on varying rates by age and turnover probabilities which closely mirror those used by IPERS.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2020 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study with dates corresponding dates to those listed above.

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

	tal OPEB Liability
Total OPEB liability beginning of year	\$ 110,414
Changes for the year:	
Service cost	6,133
Interest	4,371
Difference betweeen expected and actual experience	(7,189)
Changes of assumptions	-
Benefit payments	 -
Net changes	 3,315
Total OPEB liability end of year	\$ 113,729

Sensitivity of the Commission's Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate – The following presents the total OPEB liability of the Commission, as well as what the Commission's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1% lower (2.87%) or 1% higher (4.87%) than the current discount rate.

		1%		scount	1%	
	E	Decrease		Rate	Increase	
	(2.87%)		(3.87%)		(4.87%)	
Total OPEB liability	\$	121,075	\$	113,729 \$	106,460	

Sensitivity of the Commission's Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates – The following presents the total OPEB liability of the Commission, as well as what the Commission's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using the healthcare cost trend rates that are 1% lower (7.0% to 4.0%) or 1% higher (9.0% to 6.0%) than the current healthcare cost trend rates.

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued) June 30, 2020 and 2019

(5) Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) (Continued)

		1%		thcare Cost	1%		
	Γ	Decrease (7.00% to 4.00%)		Trend Rate		Increase	
	(7.00			% to 5.00%)	(9.00	% to 6.00%)	
Total OPEB liability	\$	103,260	\$	113,729	\$	125,686	

<u>OPEB Expense</u> – For the year ended June 30, 2020, the Commission recognized OPEB expense of \$3,315.

Since AMM procedures were used in the valuation, changes of assumptions and the difference between expected and actual experience with regard to economic and demographic factors are immediately recognized in OPEB expense resulting in no deferred inflows or deferred outflows.

(6) Closure and Postclosure Care

To comply with federal and state regulations, the Commission is required to complete a monitoring system plan and a closure/postclosure care plan and to provide funding necessary to effect closure and postclosure care, including the proper monitoring and care of the landfill after closure. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requirements have established closure and thirty-year postclosure care requirements for all municipal solid waste landfills that receive waste after October 9, 1993. State governments are primarily responsible for implementation and enforcement of those requirements and have been given flexibility to tailor requirements to accommodate local conditions that exist. The effect of the EPA requirement is to commit landfill owners to perform certain closing functions and postclosure monitoring functions as a condition for the right to operate the landfill in the current period. The EPA requirements provide that when a landfill stops accepting waste, it must be covered with a minimum of twenty-four inches of earth to keep liquid away from the buried waste. Once the landfill is closed, the owner is responsible for maintaining the final cover, monitoring ground water and methane gas, and collecting and treating leachate (the liquid that drains out of waste) for thirty years.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 18 requires landfill owners to estimate total landfill closure and postclosure care costs and recognize a portion of these costs each year based on the percentage of estimated total landfill capacity used that period. Estimated total costs consists of four components: (1) the cost of equipment and facilities used in postclosure monitoring and care, (2) the cost of final cover (material and labor), (3) the cost of monitoring the landfill during the postclosure period and (4) the cost of any environmental cleanup required after closure. Estimated total cost is based on the cost to purchase those services and equipment currently and is required to be updated annually for changes due to inflation or deflation, technology, or applicable laws or regulations.

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued) June 30, 2020 and 2019

(6) Closure and Postclosure Care (Continued)

These costs for the Commission have been estimated at \$2,739,994 for closure care and \$1,546,491 for postclosure care, for a total of \$4,286,485 as of June 30, 2020, and the portion of the liability that has been recognized is \$2,460,326. These amounts are based on what it would cost to perform all closure and postclosure care during the year ended June 30, 2020. Actual costs may be higher due to inflation, changes in technology or changes in regulations. During the year ended June 30, 2020, the total amount of waste disposed of at the facility was 80,017 tons, and the estimated remaining capacity of the landfill at June 30, 2020 was 1,017,707 tons.

Chapter 455B.306(9)(b) of the Code of Iowa requires permit holders of municipal solid waste landfills to maintain separate closure and postclosure care accounts to accumulate resources for the payment of closure and postclosure care costs. The Commission has begun accumulating resources to fund these costs and, at June 30, 2020, assets of \$3,136,752 are held for these purposes. They are reported as restricted investments in the Statements of Net Position.

Also, pursuant to Chapter 567-113.14(8) of the Iowa Administrative Code (IAC), since the estimated closure and postclosure care costs are not fully funded, the Commission is required to demonstrate financial assurance for the unfunded costs. The Commission has adopted the dedicated fund financial assurance mechanism. Under this mechanism, the Commission must certify the following to the Iowa Department of Natural Resources:

- The fund is dedicated by local government statute as a reserve fund.
- Payments into the fund are made annually over a pay-in period of ten years or the permitted life of the landfill, whichever is shorter.
- Annual deposits to the fund are determined by the following formula:

$$NP = \frac{CE - CB}{Y}$$

NP = next payment

CE = total required financial assurance

CB = current balance of the fund

Y = number of years remaining in the pay-in period

Chapter 567-113.14(8) of the IAC allows the Commission to choose the dedicated fund mechanism to demonstrate financial assurance and use the accounts established to satisfy the closure and postclosure care account requirements. Accordingly, the Commission is not required to establish closure and postclosure care accounts in addition to the accounts established to comply with the dedicated fund financial assurance mechanism.

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued) June 30, 2020 and 2019

(7) Solid Waste Tonnage Fees Retained

The Commission has established an account for restricting and using solid waste tonnage fees retained by the Commission in accordance with Chapter 455B.310 of the Code of Iowa.

At June 30, 2020, the Commission had no unspent amounts retained and restricted for the required purposes.

(8) Risk Management

The Commission is a member in the Iowa Communities Assurance Pool, as allowed by Chapter 670.7 of the Code of Iowa. The Iowa Communities Assurance Pool (Pool) is a local government risk-sharing pool whose 779 members include various governmental entities throughout the State of Iowa. The Pool was formed in August 1986 for the purpose of managing and funding third-party liability claims against its members. The Pool provides coverage and protection in the following categories: general liability, automobile liability, automobile physical damage, public official's liability, police professional liability, property, inland marine and boiler/machinery. There have been no reductions in insurance coverage from prior years.

Each member's annual casualty contributions to the Pool fund current operations and provide capital. Annual casualty operating contributions are those amounts necessary to fund, on a cash basis, the Pool's general and administrative expenses, claims, claims expenses and reinsurance expenses estimated for the fiscal year, plus all or any portion of any deficiency in capital. Capital contributions are made during the first six years of membership and are maintained at a level determined by the Board not to exceed 300% of basis rate.

The Pool also provides property coverage. Members who elect such coverage make annual property operating contributions which are necessary to fund, on a cash basis, the Pool's general and administrative expenses, reinsurance premiums, losses and loss expenses for property risks estimated for the fiscal year, plus all or any portion of any deficiency in capital. Any year-end operating surplus is transferred to capital. Deficiencies in operations are offset by transfers from capital and, if insufficient, by the subsequent year's member contributions.

The Commission's property and casualty contributions to the Pool are recorded as expenditures from its operating funds at the time of payment to the Pool. The Commission's contributions to the Pool for the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019 were \$25,076 and \$22,203, respectively.

The Pool uses reinsurance and excess risk-sharing agreements to reduce its exposure to large losses. The Pool retains general, automobile, police professional, and public officials' liability risks up to \$500,000 per claim. Claims exceeding \$500,000 are reinsured through reinsurance and excess risk-sharing agreements up to the amount of risk-sharing protection provided by the Commission's risk-sharing certificate. Property and automobile physical damage risks are retained by the Pool up to \$250,000 each occurrence, each location. Property risks exceeding \$250,000 are reinsured through reinsurance and excess risk-sharing agreements up to the amount of risk-sharing protection provided by the Commission's risk-sharing certificate.

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued) June 30, 2020 and 2019

(8) Risk Management (Continued)

The Pool's intergovernmental contract with its members provides that in the event a casualty claim, property loss or series of claims or losses exceeds the amount of risk-sharing protection provided by the Commission's risk-sharing certificate, or in the event of a casualty claim, property loss or series of claims or losses exhausts the Pool's funds and any excess risk-sharing recoveries, then payment of such claims shall be the obligation of the respective individual member against whom the claim was made or the loss was incurred.

The Commission does not report a liability for losses in excess of reinsurance or excess risk-sharing recoveries unless it is deemed probable such losses have occurred and the amount of such loss can be reasonably estimated. Accordingly, at June 30, 2020, no liability has been recorded in the Commission's financial statements. As of June 30, 2020, settled claims have not exceeded the risk pool or reinsurance coverage since the Pool's inception.

Members agree to continue membership in the Pool for a period of not less than one full year. After such period, a member who has given 60 days prior written notice may withdraw from the Pool. Upon withdrawal, payments for all casualty claims and claims expenses become the sole responsibility of the withdrawing member, regardless of whether a claim was incurred or reported prior to the member's withdrawal. Upon withdrawal, a formula set forth in the Pool's intergovernmental contract with its members is applied to determine the amount (if any) to be refunded to the withdrawing member.

The Commission also carries commercial insurance purchased from other insurers for coverage associated with worker's compensation in the amount of \$1,000,000. The Commission assumes liability for any deductibles and claims in excess of coverage limitations. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

(9) Agreements with Outside Counties

The Commission has entered into a number of contracts with outside counties to provide landfill and/or recycling services. These agreements expire on various dates. Generally, while landfill usage affects the life of the current space available, recycling services are being offered without significantly increasing expenses.

(10) Grants

Since the Commission is part of the EMS program through the Iowa DNR, they typically receive grant funds to be used for specific purposes. During the year, the Commission was awarded EMS grants totaling \$87,364 to be used for the installation of solar panels, the purchase of recycling containers and reusable shopping bags, and to help with the costs of starting a social media marketing campaign. During the year, the Commission also received a \$1,000 ICAP Safety grant.

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued) June 30, 2020 and 2019

(11) Designated Funds

The Commission has adopted policies to establish designated accounts for future landfill expansion and future capital improvements to equipment and facilities. Of the Commission's total \$4,324,197 unrestricted net assets at June 30, 2020, the Commission has designated \$1,095,558 and \$3,209,169 for future capital improvements and landfill expansion, respectively.

(12) Date of Management Evaluation

Management has evaluated subsequent events through November 19, 2020, the date on which the financial statements were available to be issued.



Schedule of the Commission's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Iowa Public Employees' Retirement System For the Last Six Years* Required Supplementary Information

	2020	2019	2018
Commission's proportion of the net pension liability	0.0064568 %	0.0063233 %	0.0060636 %
Commission's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 373,894	400,156	403,915
Commission's covered payroll	\$ 491,392	475,263	452,620
Commission's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	76.09 %	84.20 %	89.24 %
IPERS' net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	85.45 %	83.62 %	82.21 %

^{*} In accordance with GASB Statement No. 68, the amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of June 30 of the preceding year.

2017	2016	2015
0.006495 %	0.006354 %	0.006003 %
405,072	313,936	242,951
461,910	435,331	400,856
87.70 %	72.11 %	60.61 %
81.82 %	85.19 %	87.61 %

Schedule of Commission Contributions Iowa Public Employees' Retirement System For the Last Ten Years Required Supplementary Information

	_	2020	2019	2018	2017
Statutorily required contribution	\$	52,628	46,387	42,441	40,419
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	_	(52,628)	(46,387)	(42,441)	(40,419)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ _		-	-	_
Commission's covered payroll	\$	557,503	491,392	475,263	452,620
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		9.44%	9.44%	8.93%	8.93%

2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
41,249	38,875	35,797	34,862	32,109	26,636
(41,249)	(38,875)	(35,797)	(34,862)	(32,109)	(26,636)
	-	-		-	
461,910	435,331	400,856	402,099	397,881	383,252
8.93%	8.93%	8.93%	8.67%	8.07%	6.95%

Notes to Required Supplementary Information - Pension Liability Year Ended June 30, 2020

Changes of benefit terms:

There are no significant changes in benefit terms.

Changes of assumptions:

The 2018 valuation implemented the following refinements as a result of a demographic assumption study dated June 28, 2018:

- Changed mortality assumptions to the RP-2014 mortality tables with mortality improvements modeled using Scale MP-2017.
- Adjusted retirement rates.
- Lowered disability rates.
- Adjusted the probability of a vested Regular member electing to receive a deferred benefit.
- Adjusted the merit component of the salary increase assumption.

The 2017 valuation implemented the following refinements as a result of an experience study dated March 24, 2017:

- Decreased the inflation assumption from 3.00% to 2.60%.
- Decreased the assumed rate of interest on member accounts from 3.75% to 3.50% per year.
- Decreased the discount rate from 7.50% to 7.00%.
- Decreased the wage growth assumption from 4.00% to 3.25%.
- Decreased the payroll growth assumption from 4.00% to 3.25%.

The 2014 valuation implemented the following refinements as a result of a quadrennial experience study:

- Decreased the inflation assumption from 3.25% to 3.00%.
- Decreased the assumed rate of interest on member accounts from 4.00% to 3.75% per year.
- Adjusted male mortality rates for retirees in the Regular membership group.
- Moved from an open 30-year amortization period to a closed 30-year amortization period for the UAL (unfunded actuarial liability) beginning June 30, 2014. Each year thereafter, changes in the UAL from plan experience will be amortized on a separate closed 20-year period.

Schedule of Changes in the Commission's
Total OPEB Liability, Related Ratios and Notes
For the Last Two Years
Required Supplementary Information

	_	2020	2019
Service cost	\$	6,133	5,954
Interest cost		4,371	4,114
Difference between expected and actual experience		(7,189)	-
Changes in assumptions		-	_
Benefit payments	_		
Net change in total OPEB liability		3,315	10,068
Total OPEB liability beginning of year		110,414	100,346
Total OPEB liability end of year	\$_	113,729	110,414
Covered-employee payroll	\$	557,503	491,392
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		20.4%	22.5%

Notes to Schedule of Changes in the Commission's Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios

Changes in benefit terms:

There were no significant changes in benefit terms.

Changes in assumptions:

There were no significant changes in assumptions.



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Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards

To the Members of the Carroll County Solid Waste Management Commission:

We have audited in accordance with U.S. generally accepted auditing standards and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the Carroll County Solid Waste Management Commission as of and for the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, and the related Notes to Financial Statements which collectively comprise the Commission's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated November 19, 2020.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audits of the financial statements, we considered the Carroll County Solid Waste Management Commission's internal control over financial reporting to determine the audit procedures appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Carroll County Solid Waste Management Commission's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Carroll County Solid Waste Management Commission's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. However, as described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings, we identified deficiencies in internal control we consider to be material weaknesses.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility a material misstatement of the Carroll County Solid Waste Management Commission's financial statements will not be prevented or detected and corrected on a timely basis. We consider the deficiencies in the Carroll County Solid Waste Management Commission's internal control described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings as items (A) and (B) to be material weaknesses.

A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control which is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be significant deficiencies, as defined above.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Carroll County Solid Waste Management Commission's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, non-compliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audits and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of non-compliance or other matters required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards. However, we noted certain immaterial instances of non-compliance or other matters which are described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings.

Comments involving statutory and other legal matters about the Commission's operations for the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019 are based exclusively on knowledge obtained from procedures performed during our audits of the financial statements of the Commission. Since our audits were based on tests and samples, not all transactions that might have had an impact on the comments were necessarily audited. The comments involving statutory and other legal matters are not intended to constitute legal interpretations of those statutes.

Carroll County Solid Waste Management Commission's Responses to the Findings

The Carroll County Solid Waste Management Commission's responses to the findings identified in our audits are described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings. The Carroll County Solid Waste Management Commission's responses were not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audits of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing on internal control and compliance and the results of that testing and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Commission's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part on an audit performed in accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> in considering the Commission's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

We would like to acknowledge the many courtesies and assistance extended to us by personnel of Carroll County Solid Waste Management Commission during the course of our audits. Should you have any questions concerning any of the above matters, we shall be pleased to discuss them with you at your convenience.

Bowman and Miller, P.C.

November 19, 2020

Schedule of Findings Years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019

Findings Related to the Financial Statements:

INTERNAL CONTROL DEFICIENCIES:

(A) Segregation of Duties

<u>Criteria</u> – Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control. A good system of internal control provides for adequate segregation of duties so no one individual handles a transaction from its inception to completion. In order to maintain proper internal control, duties should be segregated so the authorization, custody and recording of transactions are not under the control of the same employee. This segregation of duties helps prevent losses from employee error or dishonesty and maximizes the accuracy of the Commission's financial statements.

<u>Condition</u> – Generally, one individual has control over each of the following areas for the Commission:

- 1. Accounting system record keeping for revenues and expenses, and related reporting
- 2. Receipts collecting, depositing, journalizing and posting
- 3. Bank reconciliation preparation and maintenance of accounting records
- 4. Payroll changes to master list, preparation and distribution

<u>Cause</u> – The Commission has a limited number of employees and procedures have not been designed to adequately segregate duties or provide compensating controls through additional oversight of transactions and processes.

<u>Effect</u> – Inadequate segregation of duties could adversely affect the Commission's ability to prevent or detect and correct misstatements, errors, or misappropriation on a timely basis by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions.

<u>Recommendation</u> - We realize segregation of duties is difficult with a limited number of office employees. However, the Commission should review its operating procedures to obtain the maximum internal control possible under the circumstances utilizing currently available staff or Commission members.

<u>Response</u> – Due to the limited number of office employees, segregation of duties is very difficult; however, we will have the Director review receipts, postings and payroll on a test basis and bank reconciliations monthly.

<u>Conclusion</u> – Response accepted.

Schedule of Findings (Continued) Years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019

(B) Financial Reporting and Financial Statement Preparation

<u>Criteria</u> – A deficiency in internal control over financial reporting exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements of the financial statements on a timely basis. Internal controls over financial reporting include the preparation and review of financial statements, including footnote disclosure, for external reporting.

<u>Condition</u> – Material amounts of capital asset additions were not properly recorded in the Commission's financial statements, and the Commission relies on the auditors to assist in the preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Adjustments were subsequently made by the Commission to properly include these amounts in the financial statements.

<u>Cause</u> – Management lacks expertise in the preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and procedures have not been established to ensure the Commission's financial statements are accurate and reliable.

<u>Effect</u> – Lack of technical expertise to effectively detect potential errors in the financial statement presentation. As a result, material adjustments to the Commission's financial statements were necessary.

Recommendation – The Commission should establish procedures to ensure all capital asset additions are identified and properly reported in the Commission's financial statements. The Commission should design and implement a comprehensive review procedure to ensure that the financial statements, including disclosures, are complete and accurate. The review procedures should be performed by an individual possessing a thorough understanding of generally accepted accounting principles and knowledge of the Commission's operations.

<u>Response</u> – We will implement all reasonable procedures; however, it is not fiscally responsible to add additional staff at this time.

<u>Conclusion</u> – Response accepted.

INSTANCES OF NON-COMPLIANCE:

No matters were noted.

Other Findings Related to Required Statutory Reporting:

- (1) Questionable Expenses No expenses we believe may not meet the requirements of public purpose as defined in an Attorney General's opinion dated April 25, 1979 were noted.
- (2) <u>Travel Expense</u> No expenditures of money for travel expenses of spouses of Commission officials or employees were noted.

Schedule of Findings (Continued) Years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019

- (3) Restricted Donor Activity No transactions were noted between the Commission, Commission officials, Commission employees and restricted donors in compliance with Chapter 65B of the Code of Iowa.
- (4) <u>Deposits and Investments</u> No instances of non-compliance with the deposit and investment provisions of Chapters 12B and 12C of the Code of Iowa were noted.
- (5) Solid Waste Tonnage Fees Retained No instances of non-compliance with the solid waste fees used or retained in accordance with provisions of Chapter 455B.310 of the Code of Iowa were noted.
- (6) <u>Board Minutes</u> No transactions were found that we believe should have been approved in the Commission's minutes but were not. However, minutes from one of the meetings was not published.

<u>Recommendation</u> – The Commission should ensure all meeting minutes are published as required by Chapter 21 of the Code of Iowa.

<u>Response</u> – A process will be developed to assure all mintues are posted in the allowable timeframe.

<u>Conclusion</u> – Response accepted.

(7) <u>Financial Assurance</u> – The Commission has demonstrated financial assurance for closure and postclosure care by establishing a local government dedicated fund as provided in Chapter 567-113.14(8) of the Iowa Administrative Code. The calculation is made as follows:

	Cells 1A, 1B,			
	2A, 2B3, &	Cells 4A,		
	Eastern Area	4B, 5A	Cell 5B/6	Total
Total estimated costs for closure and postclosure care	\$ 2,428,063	1,174,340	684,082	4,286,485
Less: Balance of funds held in the local dedicated				
fund at June 30, 2019	(2,428,063)	(327,980)		(2,756,043)
	-	846,360	684,082	1,530,442
Divided by the number of years remaining in				
the pay-in period		6	10	
Required payment into the local dedicated fund				
for the year ended June 30, 2020	_	141,060	68,408	209,468
Balance of funds held in the local dedicated				
fund at June 30, 2019	2,428,063	327,980	-	2,756,043
Required balance of funds to be held in the local				
dedicated fund at June 30, 2020	\$ 2,428,063	469,040	68,408	2,965,511
Amount Commission has restricted for closure and				
postclosure care at June 30, 2020	\$ 2,428,063	640,281	68,408	3,136,752

CARROLL COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL COMMISSION

Staff

This audit was performed by:

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